...ks, Drugs, Medicines.

...D. BUEHLER,

...G & BOOK STORE,

...HAMBERSBURG STREET,

Near the Diamond.

...TIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

...UGS AND MEDICINES,

...MERY AND TOILET SOAPS.

...NTRY MERCHANTS supplied at wholesal...

JAMES CRESS,

...DRUGGIST,

...n Brant's Building, Baltimore st.,

...TTLESTOWN.

...ING opened a new DRUG ...
...ed stocked it up in the best style, I offer ...
...f pure and fresh Drugs to the citizens of ...
...and vicinity at the lowest market rates, ...
...n part of

...nd Family Medicines, Pure

...rs for Medicinal Purposes,

...tent Medicines, Horse

Powders,

...ce, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, ...
...and Fancy articles. A full assortment of ...
...tiepery of all kinds, Cigars, Tobacco and

...'s Electro-Magnetic Soap will wash with ...
...t water, cold or warm. Clothes washed ...
...us are made beautifully white without ...
...during. This is the best Soap in use. Try ...
...arranted not to injure the hands or fabric. ...
...y, May 13.—1y JAMES CRESS.

R. R. HORNER,

...IAN AND DRUGGIST,

...Store, CHAMBERSBURG STREET,

GETTYSBURG.

...ical advice without charge.

DEALER IN

...EDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STA... ...
...PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, TOIL... ...
...ICLES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, BAK... ...
...DA, CREAM OF TARTAR, LAMPS, ...
COAL OIL, &C., &C.

...UORS for medicinal purposes.

...rner's OLIEN, a reliable remedy for ...
...de, rough skin, &c.

...warranted pure and genuine.

...UBER'S

...UG STORE.

...old Stand—Baltimore Street,

...ETTYSBURG, PA.

...purchased this old and popular Stand, ...
...it in an entirely new and fresh Stock, ...
...sorting consisting in part of

...D FAMILY MEDICINES.

...EDICINES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

...OLS & WINES FOR MEDICINAL PUR... ...
...D FLAVORING EXTRACTS. [POSES.

...E-STUFFS—HOWARD'S DYES.

...E DYES, AND THE ANILINE DYES—

...ATEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

...NEW AND ELEGANT PERFUMES AND ...
...ARTICLES.

...AND OTHER SUPERIOR SOAPS.

...OOLEY POWDERS—THE BEST AND ...
...ST: ALSO, FOWLER'S, ELY, DALE'S ...
...N, STONEBRAKER'S AND ROBERT'S.

...NSERY OF ALL KINDS.

...OBACCO AND SNUFF—THE BEST ...
...S.

...NS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RE... ...
...CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

...NS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUP... ...
...AT REDUCED RATES.

...urnished AT ALL HOURS OF THE NIGHT.— ...
Night Bell at the door.

...68.—tf

Livery Stables.

...TYSBURG LIVERY,

AND

EXCHANGE STABLES.

...roprietor of these Stables, ...
...thankful for the liberal patronage here... ...
...d, begs leave to inform the public that ...
...he LIVERY BUSINESS at his old stand ...
...on street, Gettysburg, near the Railroad, ...
...prepared at all times to accommodate ...
...anything in his line.

...S, COACHES, BUGGIES, &c.,

...hurt notice and on reasonable terms, ...
...l drivers sent along if desired. Person... ...
...pired to other towns, or to any place in ...
...Hostlers and Coaches are of the first ...
...pains will be spared to make passen... ...
...ble. He is prepared at all times to ...
...or for funerals, and also to parties de... ...
...over the Battle Field or to visit the

...ORSES AND MULES

...and sold at all times. Persons desir... ...
...stock will find it to their advantage ...
...undersigned, as his stock is warranted ...
...nted or no sale. He has a fine lot ...
...Unless at present on hand which will ...
...sonable terms. They are sound and ...
...ase, and are guaranteed to work as ...
...Persons will find it to their advantage ...
...old stand before hiring or purchasing ...

...—tf NICHOLAS WEAVER.

EAGLE LIVERY,

...EXCHANGE STABLES.

...on Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

THE EAGLE HOTEL.

...dersigned would respect... ...
...m the public that he has opened ...
...BALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE ...
...nd is prepared to offer superior ac... ...
...n this line. He has provided himself ...
...Carriages, Hacks, Light Wagons, &c., ...
...Styles sufficient to meet the publi... ...
...ses are all good, with at spot or blem... ...
...ly reliable—those of your cold crip... ...
...the "old" order.

...re can always be accommodated and ...
...plied at reasonable rates.

...or small, can get just what they want ...
...ommodating terms.

...Battle-field politely attended to. ...
...vers furnished if desired.

...ed to and from the Depot upon the ...
...ture of every train.

...t, sold, or exchanged, and always ...
...taken given. Our motto is "fair play ...

...attention paid to furnishing Ve... ...
...s for Funerals.

...r ourselves that by charging moder... ...
...rnishing superior accommodations, ...
...o please every one who patronizes. ...
...nt. T. T. TATE

Marble Yards.

...N O N ' S

MARBLE WORKS,

...BALTIMORE AND EAST MID...

...POSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,

...TTYSBURG, PA.,

...give me a call at my Factory, near the corner of ...
...Washington and Chambersburg street Gettysburg, ...
Pa.

June 12, 1867.—tf

...PTION OF WORK EXECUTED IN ...
...ST STYLE OF THE ART.

...f

...URG MARBLE YARD.
MEALS & BRO.

...et, Gettysburg, Pa. Where they ...

...ish all kinds of work in their line ...

...MENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, ...

...TELS, &c., &c.

...ice, and as cheap as the cheapest ...

...). Produce taken in exchange for ...

...20, 1867.

HARNER, MINNIGH & BUEHLER

PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS,

Baltimore street, between the Corner and Diamond

Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates.—A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year. Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞ The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one-half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed, and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style will be printed at short notice. Terms CASH.

Professional Cards, &c.

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collection and all other Business entrusted to his care. Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. May 29, 1867.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care. ☞ Office at his residence in the three-story building opposite the Court House. Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square. May 29, 1867.

CLAIM AGENCY.—The undersigned will attend to the collection of claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREARY.
May 29, 1867. Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

JOS. H. LEFEVER, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Will promptly attend to Collections, Conveyances, Writing of Deeds, Leases, &c., and all other business entrusted to his care. ☞ Office on Frederick street, at the office formerly occupied by Dye Shorb, Kinter and Mehring. May 20, 1868.—1y*

D. McCONAUGHY. JOHN M. KRAUTH.
Attorneys and Counsellors.

D. McCONAUGHY has associated JOHN M. KRAUTH, Esq., in the practice of the law, at his old office, one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug store, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages from U. S. Courts of all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other western States. [Nov. 27, 1867.—1

DR. J. A. ARMSTRONG,
Having located at NEW SALEM, will attend to all branches of his profession, and will be found at his office when not professionally on hand.
McKnightstown, P. O.,
Adams County, Pa. July 24, 1868.—tf

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office. Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

DR. WM. STALLSMITH, *Dentist*, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in Baltimore street, in room above Minnigh's Confectionary, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable. [April 8, 1868.

JOHN LAWRENCE HILL, Dentist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing to lend any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of fulle t set of teeth are invited to call. [May 29, 1867

DR. C. W. BENSON HAS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LITTLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public. Office at his house, corner of Lombard street and Foundry alley, near the Railroad. Special attention given to Skin Diseases. [Littlestown, Nov. 18, 1867

Carriages, Harness, &c.

DAVID McCREARY. JOHN F. McCREARY

"Best always Cheapest."

THE Best and Cheapest,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS and, HARNESS of all kinds, in the County

are always to be found at the old and well known stand, Baltimore st., opposite the Presbyterian Church, (McCREARY'S.)

Our Riding and Wagon Saddles, are the most substantially built and neatest.

Our Harness, (*plain and silver mounted*), are complete in every respect and warranted to be of the very best material and workmanship.

Our upper leather Draft Collars, CAN NOT BE BEAT. They are the best FITTING and most durable.

Our Heavy Draft Harness, are made to order, as cheap as they can be made anywhere and in the most substantial manner.

Riding Bridles, Whips, Leshes, Draft Hames, Pigeons and everything in the line: *None better or cheaper.*

Our prices have been REDUCED to the lowest living standard.

A liberal percentage for cash, off all bills amounting to $5 or more.

We work nothing but the best of stock and will warrant every article turned out to be in every respect as represented.

Thankful for past favors we invite attention to our present stock.

☞ Give us a call and examine PRICES AND QUALITY Jan. 29, 1868.—tf D. McCREARY & SON.

CARRIAGE-MAKING RESUMED.

The war being over, the undersigned have resumed the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,

at the old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C,

on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

☞ REPAIRING ☜

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future. DANNER & ZIEGLER.
May 29.—tf

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Carriage-making shop to it s east end of Middle street, Gettysburg, Pa., where he will continue to build all kinds of work in his line, viz:

CARRIAGES, TROTTING & FALLING-TOP BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, &C., &C.

His work is all put up of good material and by the best of mechanics, and can confidently give satisfaction. His prices are always reasonable. He solicits orders, confident that he can please.

REPAIRING promptly done, at moderate rates.

W. K. GALLAGHER.
July 1, 1868.—1y

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

PERRY J. TATE

is now building a variety of COACH WORK of the latest and most approved style, and constructed of the best material, to which he invites the attention of buyers. Having built his work with great care, and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, he can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any other in or out of the cities. All he asks is an inspection of his work, to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle that this is the place to buy them.

☞ REPAIRING in every branch done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Give me a call at my Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg street Gettysburg, Pa.

June 12, 1867.—tf

Life and Fire Insurance.

ADAMS COUNTY
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice-President—Samuel H. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—R. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, S. H. Russell, R. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Frederick Diehl, Franklin; H. A. Picking, Straban; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Wm. Ross White, Liberty; H. C. Peters, Petersburg (Y. S.)

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 17 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to over $18,000. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to either of the managers.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXIX. NO. 7. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869. WHOLE NO. 3543.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

have an elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

which they are selling very cheap.

FURS.

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

HAVE THE

Largest stock of Furs

in town. If you want bargains call and buy from them.

Cloths, Cassimers, &c.

A great variety, and at low prices on hand at

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

FAHNESTOCK BROS. is the place to buy

CHEAP GOODS

of every description.

If you would save money buy at the

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Buy a set of FURS or a handsome DRESS PATTERN, the most useful Christmas Present you can make at

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

Gettysburg, Dec. 4, 1868.—tf

NEW GOODS

AT

OLD PRICES.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he is now doing business at the place formerly occupied by DUPHORN & HOFFMAN, and that he has just returned from the Cities with the best selected stock ever brought to this place, which consist in part of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERS,

CASSINETTS,

MERINOS,

POPLINS,

DELAINS,

FURS,

SHAWLS,

SKIRTS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

GLASSWARE,

QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Some of these goods will be sold lower than ever before, and are just fresh from the Cities.

FRANK D. DUPHORN.

Nov. 20, 1868.—tf

1868. DESIRABLE 1868.

DRY GOODS!

MOST EXCELLENT ASSORTMENTS!

I SELL for very small profits, and aim at doing a very large business.

FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FINE SILK POPLINS.

FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FRENCH WOOL POPLINS.

FASHIONABLE SHADES OF ALPACCA POPLINS.

FRENCH CHINTZES, PIQUES, PERCALES AND LAWNS.

BLACK SILKS, PLAIN SILKS, PLAID SILKS.

SWISS MUSLINS, JACONET MUSLINS, CAMBRIC.

BLACK ALPACCA, COLORED ALPACCA, BLACK ALL WOOL DELAIN.

RISTORI SHAWLS, CASHMERE SHAWLS, THIBET SHAWLS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN DRILLING, COTTONADE.

TABLE COVERS, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS.

PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, HEM STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

NEW LADIES', MISSES', & CHILDREN'S GLOVES, MEAND STOCKINGS.

☞ I am constantly receiving the latest styles of Dress and Fancy Goods. My stock comprises everything usually found in a first-class DRY GOODS STORE, to which I invite the attention of the public, feeling assured that I can safely challenge comparison with all other Stores in quality of goods and lowness of prices.

Gettysburg, Pa., April 29, 1868.—tf J. L. SCHICK.

NEW GOODS.

Cheaper than Ever!

REBERT & ELLIOTT,

Baltimore st., opposite the Court House,

HAVE just opened a new and large assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods

OF ALL KINDS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SILKS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, PRINTS, BAREGES, MUSLINS, &c.,

To which they invite attention—being determined to sell at lowest cash prices.

April 8, 1868.—tf

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

CASSIMERS, CLOTHS,

AND

OVERCOATINGS,

all styles and prices, by the yard, or made to order,

AT DUPHORN'S

NORTH-WEST CORNER SQUARE.

Nov. 27.—tf

ONLY

FOR

CASH.

We have this day marked all Goods to the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and to give our Customers full benefit of SMALL PROFITS, from this date we purpose doing a strictly cash business, and will sell at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES to all who may favor us with their custom.

ROW & WOODS.

Nov. 13.—tf

NEW FIRM AT PETERSBURG.

GRIEST & BOWERS

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Petersburg and vicinity, that they have taken possession of C. E. Hunter's Store, and in addition to his

Large Stock of Goods,

have received a full supply of

WINTER DRY GOODS,

Notions, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Drugs, &c., which will be sold at prices to defy competition. We hope by strict attention to business and a disposition to please to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

JOEL GRIEST.
F. N. W BOWERS.

Dec. 15 1868.—tf

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock to Messrs. GRIEST & BOWERS, I embrace this opportunity to extend to my friends my sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage, and in owing them to be men of strict integrity, thorough, energetic and practical business men, I would most respectfully solicit for them a full share of patronage.

E. HITESHEW.

Petersburg, Y. S., Dec. 18—tf

Carpenters and Contractors.

WM. C. STALLSMITH & SON,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

CARPENTERS & CONTRACTORS,

Are prepared to do all kinds of Carpentering—contracting and erecting buildings of all kinds, Repairing, &c. They keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order,

DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, CORNICE, DOOR AND WINDOW BRACKETS.

And any other Article in the Building Line. Seasoned material constantly on hand, experienced workmen always in readiness, and work executed with dispatch.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

WM. C. STALLSMITH,
C. H. STALLSMITH.

Sept. 18, 1867.—tf

TO THE BUILDING COMMUNITY AND ALL OTHERS

WHO WISH TO IMPROVE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he still continues the

CARPENTERING BUSINESS

at his old stand, on West street, Gettysburg, and is ready at all times to accommodate those wanting anything done in his line. He is prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other shop in this section of the county. Experienced Hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.

☞ Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

May 29, 1867. WM CHRITZMAN.

GEO. C. CASHMAN,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Carpenter and Contractor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will continue the Carpenter business in all its branches, and is prepared to take contracts for putting up and repairing Buildings, at as reasonable rates as any Builder in Gettysburg—all work guaranteed to be of best quality. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit public patronage.

Shop on York street, recently occupied by Cashman & Bowe. 36-Oct

Watches and Jewelry.

REMOVAL!

The Firm of SOPER & McCARTNEY have removed to North Baltimore street, next door to Spangler's Shoe Store. We have on hand a choice assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

(Gold and Silver,)

JEWELRY,

of all kinds and latest styles. Silver and Plated Ware also, fine Gold, Silver and Steel

SPECTACLES

of the best manufacture. Also, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, &c., Violin and Guitar Strings Keys, &c.

All kinds of Repairing in our line done at as reasonable prices as elsewhere, and neatly varied.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of same. SOPER & McCARTNEY.
June 17, 1868.—tf

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

Carpenter's Tools
Blacksmith's Tools.

Coach Finding

Shoe Findings.
Cabinet Maker's Tools.
Housekeeper's Fixtures
All kinds of Iron &c

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above, but what can be had at this Store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low or cheaper than any other House in the City.

DAVID KINGLER,
JOEL B. DANNER.

May 29, 1867.

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

THE LATEST STYLES

OF

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Just received by

ROBERT C. COBEAN,

Chambersburg Street, First Square,

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.,

Where the public can find a large and varied assortment which he is selling cheap. He also manufactures and repairs

HARNESS, of all kinds,

promptly and on reasonable terms. Bridles, Halters, Trunks Valises Whips, Cigars, and a variety of notions, give us a call [Dec. 4, 1868.—tf

CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with the

Largest & Best Selected Stock of Clothing

ever opened in the county, which he is selling at remarkably low prices.

His Stock consists of

OVERCOATS,

OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES,

Dress Coats, Business Coats,

Fancy Cassimere Coats of all styles, Satinet and Jean Coats very cheap, Double Fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pants, Wool Shirts, White Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers, Cloth, Cassinet Instruments of all kinds,

TOBACCO & CIGARS,

Pipes, Pipe, Brushes, Neck-ties, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention in a newspaper advertisement.

Oct 2, 1868.—tf F. CUNNINGHAM.

HEAD-QUARTERS

FOR

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

Every kind of Gentlemen's Wear,

SUCH AS

LINEN COLLARS,

PAPER CUFFS,

PAPER BOSOMS,

COTTON STOCKINGS,

GLOVES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

POCKET BOOKS,

TRAVELING SACKS,

UMBRELLAS,

CANES, &c., &c.

I keep Gentlemen's Wear of all kinds and will sell them at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

ALSO

Boys' Hats & Shoes,

in great variety.

☞ Give me a call before purchasing else where.

April 22, 1867.—tf THEO. C. NORRIS.

KLINGEL'S

Boot and Shoe Emporium,

BALTIMORE STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE undersigned has just returned from the city with the best and cheapest variety of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, ever offered in Gettysburg. Assortment consists of

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
LADIES' COMMON GAITERS,
LADIES' FINE KID BOOTS, all styles,
LADIES' MORROCCO BALMORALS,
IN LARGE VARIETY.
GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' AMERICAN CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' KIP BOOTS,
GENTS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
GENTS' CALF BALMORALS,
GENTS' GAITER SHOES, all styles,
GENTS' BROGANS &c., &c.
MISSES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
MISSES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
MISSES' MOROCCO BALMORALS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
BOYS' CALF BALMORALS,
BOYS' BROGANS, &c., &c.
INFANTS' SHOES, all styles,
IN FLAGGE VARIETY.

All of which will be sold at the lowest living profits. Buyers from town and country are invited to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that I can please all who may call.

The MANUFACTURING of Boots Shoes, and Gaiters, will also be carried on, in all its branches, as before. Repairing done on short notice. By employing none but first class workmen, and using none but the choicest leather, he feels confident of maintaining his former reputation. Custom work or repairing will be left and done to deserve it.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage. D. H. KLINGEL.
Gettysburg, April 22, 1868.—tf

New Boot and Shoe Store.

D. KITZMILLER & BRO.,

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.,

YORK STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK.

THE undersigned have opened a new Boot and Shoe Store, on York street, Gettysburg, in the room recently occupied by SOPER & MCCARTNEY, and have just received from the City a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR

GENTLEMEN, LADIES & CHILDRENS' WEAR,

Consisting of Calf & Kip Boots, Congress & Balmoral Gaiters, Slippers, &c.

We also MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES—the work being made up of best materials and by first class workmen. The senior partner has been in the business for over 15 years and personally superintends all work made up. We respectfully invite the attention of the public to our establishment, and hope by strict attention to business and by selling at lowest cash prices, to give entire satisfaction.

DAVID KITZMILLER,
JACOB A. KITZMILLER.

June 24, 1868.—tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

NEW AND LARGE ARRIVAL!

J. BRIKENKOFF, corner of the Diamond and York street, has just returned from the city with an unusually attractive assortment of

CLOTHING FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR,

which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to take them off very rapidly. Call and judge for yourselves. To look at the excellent material, tasteful cutting, and neat and substantial sewing, and then to get his low prices—fellers cannot help but buy, when they see in so much to their interest to do so.

He has Coats, Pants, Vests, of all styles and materials.

Hats, Boots and Shoes;

Shirts, of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Canvas, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs;

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Pocket Knives, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, with a thousand and one other articles, entirely too numerous to detail in a newspaper advertisement.

In a word the attention of the public is invited to my stock, confident that it will please—and we can do it with a "Passe par." Don't forget the place—corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg.

Nov. 6, 1868.—tf JACOB BRIKENKOFF.

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned has erected a new building, for a Boot and Shoe Establishment, on Carlisle st., near the Railroad Station, in Gettysburg, where he now offers for sale,

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., &c.,

for men, women and children, of different styles and prices. He has a fine assortment to select from, and will sell every article at the smallest profits.

WORK MADE TO ORDER, of the best materials and workmanship. Every effort made to render satisfaction. The patronage of the public is solicited. Call in and select from his stock or have your measure taken in either case you cannot fail to be pleased.

July 17, 1868.—1y JOHN M. KELLING.

MERCHANT TAILORING!

The public will find at

WM. T. KING'S

In York street, opposite the Bank,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

MATERIAL

of every description for men and boys' wear, of the best qualities and latest styles.

☞ Garments for men and boys' wear made on short notice and a sure fit guaranteed in all respects.

Persons in buying their clothing should not forget to give us a call as we sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Oct. 9, 1868.—1y

HATS & CAPS.

Fall and Winter Styles.

S. S. M'CREARY

HAS just received a fresh and general assortment of HATS, including the very latest style fine Silk Cassimere, and Soft Fur Hats, and also a large supply of fine and low priced Wool HATS and CAPS for Men and BOYS. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call. [Dec. 11, 1868.—tf

Fine Custom Made

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

All the LEADING STYLES on hand or made to measure. Prices fixed at LOW FIGURES. An Illustrated Price List with instructions for self measurement sent on receipt of Post Office address.

WM. F. BARTLETT,
22 South Sixth st., above Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

August 21, 1868.—1y

Groceries.

GROCERIES & LUMBER

AT PAXTON'S STORE, ON THE HILL, BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.

FRESH GROCERIES

of every week from the City, Provisions, Dried an Green Fruits—all kinds, always on hand at lowest rates.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CHEESE, PURE CIDER VINEGAR, SOAPS OF ALL KINDS, CANDLES, NOTIONS, CONFECTIONARIES, BROOMS, &c., also,

LUMBER,

such as Scantling, Posts, Shingles, Plank, &c., constantly on hand at lowest living rates. Call and see.

June 24.—tf

GILLESPIE & CO.

Dealers in Flour, Groceries, Notions, &c.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

INVITE the attention of the public to their large stock of Goods, at the old stand, on York street, next door to the Globe Inn, consisting of the best of

GROCERIES,

Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, &c.; the

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR

in the market, with Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Fish, Dried Fruits, Confections, &c. Also,

NOTIONS,

in great variety; Cedar and Willow-ware, Queensware, Crockeryware, Baskets, Segars, Tobaccos, and a thousand and one other articles.

BUTTER AND EGGS,

nice and fresh always for sale.

GILLESPIE & Co. will spare no effort to please, and are confident that by keeping a full and choice stock and selling at the very lowest prices, GETTYSBURGERS cannot help but buy, when they see it is much to their interest to do so.

He has Coats, Pants, Vests, of all styles and materials.

Hats, Boots and Shoes;

Shirts, of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Canvas, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs;

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Pocket Knives, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, with a thousand and one other articles, entirely too numerous to detail in a newspaper advertisement.

In a word the attention of the public is invited to our stock, confident that it will please—and we can do it with a "Passe par." Don't forget the place—corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg.

Nov. 6, 1868.—tf JACOB BRIKENKOFF.

New Boot and Shoe Store.

D. KITZMILLER & BRO.,

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.,

YORK STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK.

THE undersigned have opened a new Boot and Shoe Store, on York street, Gettysburg, in the room recently occupied by SOPER & MCCARTNEY, and have just received from the City a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR

GENTLEMEN, LADIES & CHILDRENS' WEAR,

Consisting of Calf & Kip Boots, Congress & Balmoral Gaiters, Slippers, &c.

We also MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES—the work being made up of best materials and by first class workmen. The senior partner has been in the business for over 15 years and personally superintends all work made up. We respectfully invite the attention of the public to our establishment, and hope by strict attention to business and by selling at lowest cash prices, to give entire satisfaction.

DAVID KITZMILLER,
JACOB A. KITZMILLER.

June 24, 1868.—tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

NEW AND LARGE ARRIVAL!

J. BRIKENKOFF, corner of the Diamond and York street, has just returned from the city with an unusually attractive assortment of

CLOTHING FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR,

which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to take them off very rapidly. Call and judge for yourselves. To look at the excellent material, tasteful cutting, and neat and substantial sewing, and then to get his low prices—fellers cannot help but buy, when they see it is much to their interest to do so.

He has Coats, Pants, Vests, of all styles and materials.

Hats, Boots and Shoes;

Shirts, of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Canvas, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs;

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Pocket Knives, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, with a thousand and one other articles, entirely too numerous to detail in a newspaper advertisement.

In a word the attention of the public is invited to my stock, confident that it will please—and we can do it with a "Passe par." Don't forget the place—corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg.

Nov. 6, 1868.—tf JACOB BRIKENKOFF.

Medical.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medically termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum, Orange*, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Biliousness, &c., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing so closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses the merit, is skilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit Hoofland's known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

PREPARED BY *Dr. C. M. JACKSON,*
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into the country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited more lasting benefit to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever;

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests readily, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-ascertained fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are

The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Jan. 2, 1869.

Advertisers and Subscribers will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

A NUMBER of articles in type have been crowded out to make room for the Governor's message.

WE surrender the larger portion of to-day's paper to the Governor's Message, which we publish in full. It is a model State paper, taken up almost exclusively with a consideration of practical questions connected with State Legislation. Governor GEARY gives a plain, terse resume of the various matters of general interest demanding the attention of the Legislature and the people, and the reader will find in the message a most satisfactory exhibit of the finances of the State, and other matters. The State Debt has been largely reduced under the operation of the Sinking Fund, but the Governor insists upon the most rigid economy in legislation, with a view to lessen the drafts on the Treasury. He advises a sale of the Bonds held by the State, growing out of the sale of the public works, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the principal of the State Debt. The message is brief—the views judicious—and we bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readers, as in striking contrast to the wordy, arrogant, dictatorial style of President JOHNSON'S Messages. Gov. GEARY has a just conception of the relative duties and perogatives of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, and while modestly and frankly stating his own views when necessary, he is evidently disposed to defer largely to the judgment of the Legislature as the law-making power. The message closes with a pertinent reference to national affairs and the great popular triumph of November.

THE contest for U. States Senator, to succeed Mr. BUCKALEW, was virtually settled by the caucus of Republican Senators and Members, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, Hon. JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon county, receiving the nomination. He will of course be elected. In his nomination the intellect and virtue of the State nobly asserted themselves. He is one of the most eminent lawyers and purest citizens of the Commonwealth, of whose interests we doubt not he will prove a faithful guardian and manly representative. Other excellent names were suggested—honored names in the Republican party, and accepted as such throughout the nation. But it is no reflection upon them to say that the selection finally made is one of which all may justly be proud.

Mr. SCOTT is about 48 years of age, a native of Huntingdon county. He studied law in Chambersburg, and was in the legislature one or two years during the war, but has made his reputation chiefly at the Bar. In politics, he was a Douglas Democrat, but earnestly and unfalteringly espoused the cause of the country when assailed by the Southern Democracy. He is an advanced Republican. He has been active, on the stump for many years, and was President of the Republican Judicial Convention which met at Williamsport in 1867. Our State contains no abler or purer man; and we congratulate all the citizens thereof upon his election.

THE Legislature met on Tuesday last, and both Houses were promptly organized by electing the nominees of the Republican caucus. WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, of Chester, was elected Speaker of the Senate, by a vote of 18 to 15, CHARLETON BURNETT, of Monroe, being voted for by the Democrats. The officers of the Senate are:

Chief Clerks—George W. Hamersley, of Germantown.

Assistant Clerk—Lucius Rogers of McKean, and F. H. Braggins, of Mercer.

Transcribing Clerks—Ebenezer Williams, of Pittsburg; H. C. Bosler, of Montgomery; Charles Williams, of Philadelphia, and John Anderson, of Beaver.

Sergeant-at-arms—William A. Rupert, of Crawford.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, introduced the following resolution, which led to a protracted discussion, Mr. WALLACE and other Democratic Senators opposing it, and it was withdrawn:

Resolved, That, if the House concur, John Burns, of Gettysburg, whose patriotic courage at the battle of Gettysburg is familiar to the people of Pennsylvania, be and he is hereby continued as Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate for the session of 1869.

JOHN CLARK, of Philadelphia, was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 60, and Mr. JOSEPHS, the Democratic nominee, 37 votes. The other officers elected are:

Chief Clerk—Gen. James L. Selfridge, of Northampton.

Resident Clerk—John A. Smull, of Harrisburg.

Assistant Clerk—E. G. Lee, of Philadelphia.

Transcribing Clerks—G. A. Magee, Philo Burrit, W. B. Irwin, J. D. Miller, R. Bernard, Charles Tubbs, George A. Bakoven.

Sergeant-at-arms—Joseph M. Cowell, of Philadelphia.

Postmaster—A. G. Henry, of Armstrong.

Assistant Postmaster—A. W. Kimmell, of Indiana.

Messenger—James M'Calley, of Philadelphia.

CONGRESS re-assembled on Tuesday with a quorum in both Houses. In the Senate a debate was caused by the introduction by Mr. FERRY of a resolution of inquiry as to the authority of the President to issue his recent Amnesty Proclamation. Mr. FERRY said that, whilst he was in favor of amnesty, he doubted the authority of the President to confer it in this sweeping way. Messrs. Howard, Frelinghuysen and Conkling concurred in doubting the power of the President to pardon by general proclamation. Messrs. DOOLITTLE and DAVIS defended the President's action. At the close of the debate the resolution was adopted.

THE Philadelphia *Morning Post*, started as a penny paper a year or so ago, has been very successful, and now makes its appearance greatly enlarged and well hereafter be issued as a two cent paper. The *Post* is a bold, outspoken advocate of the principles of the Republican party, an enemy of political rings and corruption, and is conducted with an editorial tact and ability that is always sure to command success.

THE general impression is that there will be a March session of the 41st Congress, and the question of organization is being agitated by the Republican members. Messrs. BLAINE, of Maine, and DAWES, of Massachusetts, are the most prominent candidates for Speakership. Despatches from Washington say that Mr. MCPHERSON will have no opponent for the Clerkship among his party, and it is probable the Democrats will vote for him also.

ROBERT W. MACKEY, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pitzburg, was nominated for State Treasurer—Gen. IRWIN, the present incumbent, declining.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquility; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulations, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the Legislative Halls of the State. This, indeed, affords me a higher gratification because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment and discretion, all will undoubtedly rely—for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend, to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

FINANCES.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was		$4,661,836 46
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868		5,216,040 55
Deprecated funds in the Treasury, unvailable		41,032 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868		$9,918,918 01
Payments, viz:		
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	$2,454,506 09	
Loans, &c., redeemed	4,417,463 64	
Other payments	12,600 00	
Interest on loans	1,979,990 01	
Deprecated funds, unavailable	41,032 00	
		9,905,492 64
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868		$1,013,415 37

SINKING FUND.

By an act approved April 10, 1868, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking fund, from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868:

Balance in fund September 3, 1867		$1,737,912 41
Receipts in fund from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868		3,418,992 1
		5,156,904 72
Paid interest	$1,808,005 84	
Premiums paid on equivalent for coin	49 98	
Loans redeemed	2,414,816 04	
		4,222,871 86
Balance in fund November 30, 1868		$934,032 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was specially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand September 3, 1867	$319,633 17
The receipts from mill tax and tax on gross receipts from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, amount to	423,979 20
Total	743,912 37
Interest paid in January and July, 1868	169,345 00
Balance in fund November 30, 1868	$574,567 7

CONDITION OF BALANCES.

Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1868	$934,032 76	
Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1868	574,567 37	
Deduct balance in Treasury, November 30, 1868		$1,508,700 13
		1,013,415 37
Balance in favor of sinking fund		$495,284 76

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $1,794,569 50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $2,414,816 04, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of $4,209,386 14.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follow, viz:—Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $6,400,000, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, $3,500,000. These are non-interest bearing bonds and will not mature for many years. I, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867		$37,704,409 77
Deduct the amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz:		
5 per cent. loans	$4,334,283 64	
4½ per cent. loans	83,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled	210 00	
		4,417,463 64
Public debt December 1, 1868		$33,286,046 13

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1868.

Funded debt, viz:

6 per cent loans	$26,311,180 00	
5 per cent. loans	7,749,771 56	
4½ per cent. loans	112,000 00	
Total Funded		$33,172,951 56
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,415 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 82	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,440 36	
Domestic creditor's certificates	44 67	
Total in funded		113,994 87
Total funded and unfunded		$33,286,046 13

Which is the amount of the State debt as before stated.

During the last eighteen years there has been carried upon the accounts of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and in their several public statements, "depreciated funds unavailable" to the amount of $41,082. I recommend the appointment of a joint committee, by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreciated and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the accounting officers may be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them.

The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan and for the liquidation of outstanding claims against the State.—The investment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message, has, therefore, in a great measure been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumulations of money hereafter, the recommendations therein given are respectfully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

I [illegible] Legislature, although fully forewarned in regard to the security and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Treasury may be effectually guarded against the possibility of loss. The present Legislature has it in its power to secure for itself no ordinary honor, by the enactment of such a law, strong and efficient for the purpose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation, but the permanent gratitude of every citizen.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the foregoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly $2,000,000 of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practical period, not inconsistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance to every tax-payer. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the strictest economy in respect to every expenditure and the utmost retrenchment in every department.

Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people, in legislative expenditures, as well as in every other branch of the government. Their eyes are open to investigate every transaction, and by their ballots they are ready to strike down those who will not take effective action in favor of positive and radical reform. The money paid into the Treasury is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representatives to a strict accountability for every dollar that may be appropriated or expended.

I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "annual appropriations," to which you are respectfully referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the eleventh day of April, being about the the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature. I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands."

EDUCATION.—COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits the condition of that department in a highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1,918 school districts; 13,766 schools; 2,382 graded schools; 11,698 school directors; 73 county city and borough superintendents; 16,771 teachers; and 800,515 pupils. The cost of tuition for the year was $3,273,269 43; of building, purchasing and renting school houses, $1,991,152 55; of contingences, $854,253.21. These three items, with expenditures for all other purposes connected therewith, amount to the aggregate sum of $6,200,537 96.

These facts are exhibited with great satisfaction, as they show the average annual cost for the tuition of each pupil to be about seven dollars and seventy-four and a half cents. The average amount paid to each teacher is about $195 17½ per annum.—This, in my opinion, is too small a salary to secure the services of competent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upon the teachers but the manner in which their duties are performed.

Your attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the ample provision now made by law for the education of all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, large numbers of children, principally in our cities, do not attend any kind of school. Over twenty thousand of this class are found in Philadelphia, and the number in the State is estimated to be not less than 75,000. These children grow up in ignorance, frequently without employment, and many of them contract habits of vice, which eventually cause them to be committed to houses of refuge, county prisons or penitentiaries. Humanity and sound policy demand that something be done to remedy this growing evil, and also that of the neglected condition of considerable numbers of children in the alms and poor houses in many of the counties.

Four Normal Schools are now recognized as State institutions. The number of students attending them during the past year was 2,115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Normal Schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and the other at California, Washington county.—The value of these institutions to the common school system cannot be estimated.—Our schools are comparatively worthless without qualified teachers, and such teachers can most easily be obtained from the Normal institutes, where the art of teaching is made a specialty.

A meeting of the presidents and other authorities of a number of our principal colleges was held in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of organic structure, the common schools, high schools, academies and colleges. The establishment of such an educational department seems to be desirable.

There is no subject more worthy the deliberations of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our common schools. They immediately underlie the characteristic features of our social system; they are fountains of that wide-spread intelligence, which, like a perennial vitality, pervades the nation, and are nurseries of that inquiring spirit to which we are indebted for the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to discern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, social harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened and adorned.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

In his report the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools exhibits the total expenditure for their support from December 1, 1867 to May 31, 1868, to be $286,970 26; total number of pupils in the schools 3,431; average cost per pupil $69 06½ for six months; and the average weekly expenses per pupil $2 65½. The fiscal year of these schools, like that of the common schools, terminates by law on the last day of May of each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore, embraces only six months, and reports will be made up to the 31st day of May, annually, hereafter. The special appropriation of February 25, 1868, made in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses $6,004 74.

Notwithstanding every possible effort has been, and will continue to be made, to economize in the expenses of the present year, and to keep them as far as possible within the appropriation made by the last Legislature, it will readily be observed that there will be a deficit for the year ending May 31, 1869, the amount of which will be carefully ascertained and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present session.

The schools are all in good condition and improving, and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are among the most philanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legislature by which they have been so liberally endowed and upon our people by whom they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offspring of brave men who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and as heroically as the noblest men in the word's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving their widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of this great Commonwealth; and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the purpose of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvania endowed the Agricultural College with her share of these lands, it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that seminaries of learning cannot be efficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to an adequate extent, and though the board of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor, combined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means. Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the college attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of $318,500 00, (invested in United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent. bonds,) payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to $25,642 78. The residue of the fund, $43,886 50, has been appropriated, under the law, by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the college, in Centre county, for $8,000 00, one in Chester county for $17,750 00, and one in Indiana county for $18,136 50. The board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remodeled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next session, and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade or calling in life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adaptation to agricultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents, whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State.

MILITARY.

From the report of the Adjutant General you will learn the condition of the military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return of peace, has in a great measure been dispelled, and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State: more particularly in Philadelphia, where, by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been afforded, and notwithstanding the difficulties indicated it has resulted as follows: In 1806 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty-eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization.

By a reduction of the number for a company from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maximum number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness it often prevents improper encroachments upon her rights.

The Adjutant General presents a full and detailed statement of the disbursements in his department during the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for such amounts as have been discovered to be due from the Transportation Department, contracted during the war.

STATE AGENCY.

The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many of the soldiers of our State, and their representatives, from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge. In August, after the agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Col. Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business of the soldiers of Pennsylvania at *one-half the fees* that are charged by any other pension agency in Washington City. This arrangement has thus far been carried out, and I am pleased to add, with very general satisfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

REGISTRY LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disgracefully exposed. This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "unconstitutional and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated, surpassing in magnitude, perhaps, any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law, or laws, that will accomplish the desired object, without being subject to the exceptionable features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench.

There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the protection of all citizens in their right to the elective franchise. This right is our proudest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not possessed by the subject of any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow man, whatever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom becomes a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to a vote, if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards, then, should be thrown around the polls as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote, be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and with perpetual disfranchisement.

The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed all should bow to it as the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers, and their will must be the law of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a republican government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; it is assassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a depotism, the motive power of which will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplishment of any and every measure that may tend to secure each voter, not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently prosecuted the work assigned them and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 3, 1868; and in further compliance with them, they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly, at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been matured.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies, thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the state limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risk will be taken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, moreover, many be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies which have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside of the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on $3,800,000 of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, cannot be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand million.

In view of these facts, and of the costly experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State, and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The commissioners appointed by an act of the last sessi on "to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings sometime during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

DAMAGES BY RAIDS.

In accordance with an act of the last session, providing for an investigation and adjudication of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was destroyed, damaged or appropriated for public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the rebellion," a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed, who have performed the allotted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

I have received through the Secretary of State of the United States, a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commissioners for the best specimens of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the internal resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

STATE COAT OF ARMS.

Dilligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for years past no trace of either the original authority or design could any where be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the commission, by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

A number of benevolent, charitable and other institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not in all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonably be expected in the present condition of the Treasury of the State.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Col. James Worrall, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which can not be ascertained until early in January. Permission has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has for some years past been a prolific scource of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated to remedy this great and growing evil. This convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented.

Without legislature authority, but believing my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives, I appointed Dr. Hirman Corson and Messrs. E. C. Humes and A. Boyd Hamilton, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that convention. These gentlemen freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary expense of about three hundred dollars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made.

STATISTICS.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., might, with propriety and profit, be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instill new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development. There is abundant space in the Capitol buildings to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be contributed appropriate to such a department and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislature direction, the good results would be almost incalculable, and are required by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint resolutions from the same body are also sent you, which I regard as worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania the passage of an act empowering the board of commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to transfer all the right, title, interest and care of said Soldiers' National Cemetery to the General Government, upon the completion of the same."

IN MEMORIAM.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth District. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature; and the people of the Commonwealth will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services. The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors; the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a scarcely less brilliant career.

PARDONS.

The list of pardons issued during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners, are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through misrepresentations of relatives, friends, sympathizing neighbors and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified but demanded Executive clemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons during the year has been 1623. The number of pardons granted in that time has been 106, which is a little over 6½ per cent. Of those pardoned about 5 per cent. have been again brought before the courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime.

I am fully impressed with the weighty responsibility of the pardoning power, which ranks among the most difficult and embarrassing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitiful importunities, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be enabled to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his temptation to err; the injury that may be inflicted upon his helpless and dependent relatives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impunged, his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative.

The pardon report will exhibit that many instances in which Executive clemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their first offences, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punishment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the sufferer and prevent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperienced youths are shut up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where its arts are daily taught and a romance thrown around its commission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self-respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments tend to increase rather than lessen the quantity of crime. When houses of correction and reformatories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement and prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

There are confined in the Philadelphia county prison the following named convicts, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued: Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Finnegan, Febuary 9, 1863; Newton Champion, December 1, 1866, and Alfred Alexander and Hester Vaughn, July 3, 1868. Successive Governors, for satisfactory reasons, have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accordance with the sentence, unconditionally pardoned, or held in close confinement in the county jail during life. The latter punishment, with the additional embitterment constantly preying upon the mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be inflicted. It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the penitentiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating circumstances may seem to justify and demand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and although it might not be advisable to set him at liberty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutation of his sentence in the manner suggested.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communication. It will be my constant care and determination to co-operate with you in the prosecution of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results.

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legislature have been unusually interesting and significant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. Apart from the vindication of the principles of the party which sustained the government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union, and the election to the Presidency of the first soldier of the age, is the fact that the people have by triumphant majorities forever settled our controversy upon certain fundamental principles. Parties may and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude, as a monopoly of labor, is forever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hinderance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their northern sister States in all the arts of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretotore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the progress of republican principles. The downfall of the rebellion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolution in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberable prin ciples in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmned aristocracy in the United States?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which it was conducted, its termination has happily met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our government.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the people of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this as in all other respects our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encouragement and protection to each and every branch of Home Industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill and industry to our material wealth, social advancement and political tranquility; that for all our citizens, the children of the Commonwealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection, in

The Star and Sentinel.

Gettysburg, Friday, Jan. 9, 1869.

FAT HOGS.—HENRY B. WEANER, of Straban township, last week slaughtered two Hogs—one weighing 313 pounds, and the other 454.

☞We are requested to state that D. D. G. M. THOMAS will install the officers elect of "Good Samaritan Lodge No. 336, A. Y. M." on Thursday evening next, Jan. 14.

☞Our Carrier desires us to tender his thanks to the patrons of the "STAR AND SENTINEL," for the generous reception given to him on New year's day.

☞Rev. WM. EARNSHAW, formerly pastor of the Methodist Church in Gettysburg, is at present Chaplain of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located at Dayton, Ohio.

SERVICES.—The Church at Marsh Creek will be open for public worship on Sabbath morning Jan. 10, and the Church at Hunterstown on Sabbath morning Jan. 17.

Rev. Mr. GEDDES will preach in the Presbyterian Church in this place on Sabbath morning next.

WITHDRAWN.—We observe that John M. Stevenson, sen., withdrew on the 1st inst., from active business as a partner in the firm of Stevenson & Sons, North Howard St., Baltimore. His place has been taken by Espy Stevenson, his grandson, and son of the late A. R. Stevenson, Esq.

☞On Sunday evening a week, while the sexton of the new Lutheran Church, at Littlestown, was engaged lighting the Lamps preparatory to the evening services, one of the lighted lamps fell to the floor and exploded, setting fire to the carpet. The fire was promptly extinguished, the damage being confined to the carpeting and one or two pews.

SALES.—George A. Busbman has sold his property in Straban township, on York pike, frame dwelling and 11 acres, to Wm. Spangler, for $1000.

James Linn, Administrator of Jacob Mickley, dec'd, has sold the property of said dec'd, in Franklin township, 4 acres and improvements, to James Mickley, for $670.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.—Messrs. Daniel Geiselman, Lewis Will and John Ruff, have been appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions Commissioners to re-examine and report upon the expediency of establishing an Independent School District in Oxford township. The Commissioners will meet on the 23d inst., at 9 A. M., at Isaac Hersbey's Mill, and hear parties in interest—the report to be presented to Court on the fourth Monday of January for approval.

ELECTION.—The annual election for officers of the "Gettysburg Beneficial Association," was held on the 2nd inst., resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—H. J. Stahle.
Vice-President—Henry Rupp.
Treasurer—Joel B. Danner.
Secretary—Jacob Aughinbaugh.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH succeeds R. G. HARPER, Esq., as Secretary. Mr. H. has been Secretary of the Association since 1830, being annually re-elected. This year he declined a re-election.

☞The Winter Session of Pennsylvania College opened yesterday, the students generally being on the ground. Rev. H LOUIS BAUGHER, of Indianapolis, Ind., who was elected "Pearson Professor of Greek Language and Literature," has accepted and enters upon his duties at once. Dr. VALENTINE having been formally inaugurated as President, the Institution is now thoroughly manned with a corps of Professors and Teachers second to none in the land—the only vacancy being the chair of History, &c., the nomination of the incumbent of which rests in the Pennsylvania Synod.

CHANGE IN THE REVENUE DISTRICTS.—From and after Saturday, the 16th of December, the Assistant Assessors, heretofore employed in the different distilleries in operation in Pennsylvania ceased to act—all distilleries henceforth to be taxed to their full capacity when in operation. The effect of this change will of course be to save a large amount of money in salaries for Assistant Assessors and to reduce the manufacture of whisky, as many distilleries will not operate under this regulation, and therefore the price of distilled liquors will be increased, because of their consequent scarcity.

M. E. CHURCH.—In noticing the Sunday School exercises on Christmas Day, we omitted those of the Methodist Episcopal School, which, we understand, were quite interesting. Besides singing, an excellent address was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Mr. CRESTON. A number of gifts were presented—the scholars receiving from their their teachers confections, oranges, &c. A gift of $.0 to the Missionary fund by Mr. LAUGHLIN was reported.

On the previous evening, the Rev. Mr. CRESTON was made the recipient of a "donation visit" by members of his Congregation. They bore with them many baskets of luxuries and substantials, the whole forming a very tempting and bountiful supply. The thanks of the pastor and family were warmly expressed.

ACCIDENTS.—While ADAM HOLLINGER was threshing with a Threshing Machine at the barn of LEVI HIMES, in Latimore township, on the 20th ult., by some mismanagement the speed was allowed to get too high, rendering it impossible to feed with sufficient rapidity. After running a few moments empty, and before the speed could be reduced, the cylinder burst with a tremendous explosion, fifty or more pieces being gathered up in various parts of the barn. Strange to say, no person was injured.

We also learn that ZACHARIAH RAFFENSPERGER, of the same neighborhood, was kicked in the face by one of his mules, while in the act of adjusting the crupper, cutting his cheek. Mr. R. was found in the stable insensible, but with the exception of the flesh-wound in the face, escaped serious injury.

A CHEAP SMOKE HOUSE.—A farmer in the western part of New York publishes a plan for a cheap and good smoke house, which as it may contain some practical hints to our readers we publish. He says no farmer should be without a good smoke house, and such a one as will be fire-proof and tolerably secure from thieves. "Fifty hams can be smoked at one time in a smoke-house seven by eight feet square. Mine is six by seven, and is large enough for most farmers. I first dug all the ground out below where the frost will reach, and filled it up to the surface with small stones. On this I laid my brick floor, in lime mortar. The walls are brick, eight inches thick, and seven feet high, with a door on one side two feet wide. The door should be made of wood and lined with sheet iron. For the top I put on joists, two by four, set up edgewise, and eight and a half inches from centre to centre, covered with brick, and and put on a heavy coat of mortar. I built a small chimney on the top in the centre, arching it over and covering it with a single roof in the usual way. An arch should be built on the outside, with a small iron door to shut it up, similar to a stove door, with a hole from the arch through the wall of the smoke-house, and an iron grate over it. The arch is more convenient and better to put the fire in, than to build a fire inside the smoke-house, and the chimney causes a draft through into the smoke-house. Good corncobs or hickory wood are the best materials to make a smoke for hams.—The cost of such a smoke-house will be about $20.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Monthly Meeting at Agricultural Hall on Monday last was not as well attended as the importance of these meetings demand.—Views were exchanged on the subject of "Fertilizers," by Messrs. D. F. Forney, H. J. Stahle, Wm. Wible, Daniel D. Gitt, and others. Another meeting will be held in the hall on the 16th inst. It is to be hoped that our Agricultural friends will take hold of these meetings and give them life and interest. They can be made pleasant and profitable.

In the afternoon the annual election for officers of the Agricultural Society was held, resulting in the choice of the following persons:

President—Samuel Herbst.
Vice-Presidents—J. S. Witherow, Wm. McSherry.
Recording Secretary—E. G. Fahnestock.
Corresponding Secretary—H. J. Stahle.
Treasurer—D. Wills.
Managers—Wm. B. Wilson, Jonas Rouzauzin, Wm. Wible, W. Ross White, Frederick Diehl.

The Treasurer's Report shows that the indebtedness of the Society is about $5,500, being the balance due on purchase of grounds and erection of buildings. As there will be necessity for additional buildings for some time to come, it may reasonably be expected that, with two or three successful Fairs, this debt will be extinguished.

DEATH OF MR. FIERY.—Last week we noticed the death of Mr. John Fiery of Washington county, Md., by drowning in the Conococheague, on Christmas day, a short distance from his home. From particulars given in the Hagerstown papers it appears that on that day he had gone to the State Line Depot with a conveyance to meet his son, a Student at Gettysburg, who was on his way to spend his Christmas Holidays, and on his return concluded to ford the Conococheague at a point some two miles above the Broad Fording Bridge. Finding that the Creek was partially covered with ice, he unhitched one of his horses, and rode in for the purpose of breaking up the ice so as to open a passage for the Buggy. But as he was riding through the stream a large cake of floating ice struck and knocked the horse off his feet, and in the fall, Mr. F. was carried under the solid ice, and immediately disappeared, the horse reaching the shore, after having floated down some distance. Mr. F. was a gentleman over sixty years of age—long a prominent, influential and highly esteemed citizen of the upper part of the county—and leaves a very large family connection, as well as many devoted friends, to mourn his melancholy death. The body was recovered on Thursday last, after being in the water six days.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Wm. Wills, imprisoned in the County Jail on a charge of assault and battery, and Frederick Klinard, for stealing, undertook to break out on the night of the 26th ult. They were confined in one of the cells not lined with plank or granite, and getting possession of a small iron hook, quarried through the brick-work with it, and emerged into the yard. But not being able to get through or over the yard wall, they went back to bed, where they were found in the morning.—*Compiler.*

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—The people of Menallen township are agitating the construction of a Railroad from Benderswille to connect with the South Mountain Railroad. The latter road runs from Carlisle to Pine Grove, and it is proposed to intersect it at or near Turner's Run, six or seven miles from Benderswille. A meeting was held in the public school-house, in Benderswille, on Saturday last, for the purpose of taking some measures to further the project. Isaac Bender was appointed President; E. N. McKimm and Cornelius Bender Vice-Presidents; and A. T. Wright Secretary. At the meeting was addressed by W. Scott Morrison, Wm. B. Wilson, Samuel Meals, and others, setting forth the advantages of the proposed Railroad. Another meeting will be held in Benderswille, on Saturday, the 16th inst. at one o'clock, P. M., and Wm. B. Wilson, Jonas Rouanzahn and A. T. Wright were appointed a Committee to invite Joseph S. Gitt, Esq., and others to attend.

ARENDTSVILLE.—During the past season new houses, all brick and two-story, were erected in Arendtsville by the following persons: Thomas Bushman, Alfred Criswell, Reuben Minter, J. P. Spahr, and T. R. Cover, the latter a store building. J. M. Bushey has a dwelling house partly up, and two others will soon be commenced by Dr. M. L. Gates and John Toot. This speaks well for the progressive spirit of Arendtsville.—*Compiler.*

☞Among some recent appointments of Notaries Public by Gov. Geary, we notice that of A. Swartz, for Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, and R. Clay Hammersly, for Catasauqua, Lehigh county.

MISSISQUOI.—SPRINGS.—We would be doing injustice to suffering humanity by withholding our pen in praise of the Missisquoi Spring Water. That it has cured many cases of cancer there is hardly room to doubt. Many sufferers who supposed themselves doomed to a speedy death from that terrible malady, declare that they have been restored to health solely by the use of this water. Physicians certify to its wonderful controlling power over that disease. The Missisquoi Spring is no new discovery. It has had a local reputation for over sixty years, as a remedial agent for cancerous affection, scrofula, salt rheum, and all the cutaneous diseases, and many old inhabitants in the northern part of Vermont bear witness to its cures. Consumption which is so prevalent in the New England States and Canada, is unknown in the vicinity of this Spring, and its exemption from that disease is attributable to the healing properties of this water. See advertisement. It

SALE ADVERTISEMENTS.—To a little attention is paid by many selling farm stock and real estate, to advertising thoroughly. To save several dollars, hundreds of dollars are lost. Drawing a crowd from all sections may bring you additional bidders for each article; which in the sale of a house, acre of land, horse cow, &c., may amount to from one to ten dollars on each, and on smaller matters smaller amounts might, in the aggregate, net a large sum, paying ten times for all the printing. The large circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" enables the advertiser to reach every section of the county, and many who never get to see ordinary bills. The object of advertising is to attract attention, and he who fails to advertise his goods fully, to save a few dollars, acts on the "penny wise, pound foolish" principle.

HORSE STOLEN.—On Thursday night last, a light bay mare was stolen from the stable of WILLIAM FUNT, on the Harrisburg road, 2 miles from town. Detective ROUZER was put on the trail and on Saturday evening tracked him to with a few miles of Carlisle, when the thief, finding the pursuit too hot, dismounted and turned the mare loose. Officer ROUZER recovered the animal, but the thief managed to escape, getting into the mountain.

MEAT MARKET.—GEORGE A. ODORY has opened a Meat Market on Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Post-office, where he will keep at all times fresh and prime Beef, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Puddings, Sausages, &c. Mr. C. has considerable experience as a Butcher, and his opening this meat market at a central position, will be an accomodation to the public. Give him a call.

HOUSEKEEPERS, and all others wanting anything in the house-keeping line, will do well to call at Col. C. H. BUEHLER'S extensive Ware-room, near the Passenger depot, on Carlisle street, who has on hand a very large assortment of Stoves of the best manufacture, Cooking, Parlor, Office, and Chamber Stoves, for wood or Coal; also Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Japan Ware, Britannia Ware, Bird Cages, and a general assortment of Kitchen utensils. Also Coal and Lumber of all kinds. tf

Review of the Markets.

Baltimore Grain & Produce Market.
Baltimore, Thursday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR,	6 50	@	7 00
EXTRA FLOUR,	8 00	@	8 75
WHITE WHEAT,	2 08	@	2 85
RED WHEAT,	1 90	@	2 15
CORN,	89	@	93
RYE,	1 58	@	1 62
OATS,	65	@	66
TIMOTHY SEED,	2 50	@	2 75
CLOVER SEED,	8 00	@	8 12
FLAX SEED,	2 45	@	2 50
HOGS,	00	@	00
BACON, SHOULDERS,	18	@	18½
" SIDES,	17½	@	17½
" HAMS,	14	@	20
LARD,	18	@	20
GOLD, Phila.			1 35½

Gettysburg Grain & Provision Market.
Gettysburg, Friday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR,			7 50
EXTRA FLOUR,	8 50	@	
WHITE WHEAT,	1 50	@	2 00
RED WHEAT,		@	1 55
CORN,		@	70
RYE,		@	1 10
OATS,		@	50
BUCKWHEAT,		@	90
TIMOTHY SEED,		@	2 50
CLOVER SEED,		@	7 00
POTATOES,	90	@	1 00
BUTTER,		@	40
LARD,		@	18
EGGS,		@	20
BACON, HAMS,		@	16
" SIDES,		@	16
" SHOULDERS,		@	16
SOAP,	6	@	8
TALLOW,		@	10
PORK,		@	10 00

MARRIED.

BOLLINGER—WINTERT.—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Sechler, Henry N. Bollinger to Miss Rebecca Wintert, both of Adams county.

LIGHTNER—ROSE.—On the 15th ult., by the Rev. M. Bushman, Mr. Hanson Lightner to Miss Annie E. Rose.

PICKING—BENNER.—On the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. H. Young, Almon B. Picking to Miss Bettie E., daughter of Josiah Benner, both of Straban township.

SHIVELY—KEITLE.—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. K. H. Deatrich, Mr. Harvey Shively, of Chambersburg, Pa. to Miss Mollie E. Keitle, of Mountjoy township.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 5 cents a line for all over 4 lines—cash to accompany notices.

THORN.—On the 24th ult., at Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg, Louisa C., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Thorn, aged 2 years 6 months and 21 days.

SLAYBAUGH.—On the 16th of September, near Petersburg, Annie Minnie, daughter of Isaac and Lizzie Slaybaugh, aged 1 year, 8 months and 2 days.

Dear Lizzie we miss thee, how we miss thee!
No more thy prattling voice we hear,
Yet we hope one day to meet thee
In that world that's free from care.
WILSON.—On the 30th ult., at the Alms House, Mr. William Wilson, aged about 86 years.

WOLF.—On the 1st inst., Lewis Wolf, of Arendtsville, aged 42 years, 3 months and 6 days.

New Advertisements.

LICENSE.—The following applications to keep Taverns and Restaurant, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions *to be held on the fourth Monday of January, 1869:*

WM. E. MYERS, Gettysburg.
ABNER S. HILDEBRAND, Hamilton township.
FREDERICK D. SMITH, Franklin "
WILLIAM NOEL, Reading "

RESTAURANT.

A. K. STONER, Hamilton township.

LIQUOR STORE.

JOHN H. BAUMGARDNER, Littlestown.
Jan. 8.—tc A. W. MYERS, Clerk.

Early Rose Potatoes,

GENUINE SEED from George W. Best, at 50 cents per pound.

ALSO,

Harrison and Early Goodrich at $1.50 per bushel.

Address J. V. GARRITSON,
Jan. 8.—3t* Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK, JANUARY 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.	
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand,	50,750 00
Cash,	84,251 81
Due from Banks,	12,906 81
Real Estate,	5,000 00
Furniture,	2,258 75
Bonds,	800 00
Cash Items including stamps,	608 08
Expenses,	61 78
	$422,770 93

LIABILITIES.	
Capital,	$145,150 00
Circulation,	130,500 00
Deposits,	113,914 99
Surplus,	18,500 00
State Circulation,	3,752 00
Profit and Loss,	3,486 48
Discounts,	3,413 34
Due to Banks,	2,533 84
Dividends unpaid,	1,396 13
Taxes,	21 57
	$422,770 93

I certify that the above report is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Jan. 8—3t J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, on Monday morning, Jan 4th., 1869:

RESOURCES.	
Loans, and Discounts including Overdrafts,	$85,027 13
U. S. Bonds,	150,000 00
Other Bonds and Stocks,	17,262 00
Due from National Banks,	12,244 34
Furniture and Fixtures,	700 00
Fund Expenses,	778 03
Cash,	21,980 98
	$288,992 48

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	4,200 00
Discounts and Exchange,	2,485 49
Circulating Notes Outstanding,	89,975 00
Due to National Banks,	123 44
Dividends unpaid,	498 00
	$288,992 48

I certify that the statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Sworn subscribed before me this 5th day of January, 1869. A. J. COVER.
Jan. 8—3t

JURY LIST FOR JANUARY.

GRAND JURY.

Littlestown. Simon S. Bishop, Foreman.
Menallen. Francis Orner, Samuel Orner, Frank. Cook.
Germany. Hamilton Forrest, Daniel Lian, Thomas Bixler.
Liberty. Isaac Focker.
Oxford. William King, Elias Eajlenberger.
Franklin. Noah Shively, T. E. Coyer, Michael Harnish.
Straban. Henry King.
Hamilton. Nathan Bair.
Cumberland. Francis Breem, Raphael Sherfy.
Mountjoy. John Young.
Butler. Edward Staley, George C. Carson.
Gettysburg. Charles Ziegler.
Hamilton. Jacob Fleischach.
Conewago. Samuel G. Sneeringer, James Devine.

GENERAL JURY.

First Week.

Mountjoy. Samuel McA. Horner, Samuel D. Rex, George H. Bish.
Gettysburg. Adam Rebert, George Swope, John L. Hollsworth, Joel S. Danner, John Gruel, Henry Comfort.
Conewago. Solomon Schwartz, Martin Smyser, John Rebert.
Butler. Jacob Y. Bushey.
Reading. John Bosserman, John Townsend, Solomon Bream.
Menallen. Andrew Brough, Barnat Myers, Gideon Bangher, Sidney Holtzner.
Franklin. Samuel Brady.
Union. Abraham Keagy, Emanuel Wildasin.
Mountjoinsville. Joseph K. Richardson.
Oxford. Wm. D. Himes, Joseph Klunk, Charles A. Buehl.
Hamilton. Michael Delione.
Littlestown. Thaddeus Blocher.
Hamiltonban. Jacob Schroder, J. S. Witherow.
Straban. William Thomas, of O., Jacob Pottorff, Jacob Toot.
Cumberland. J. H. Cohean, Joshua Brown, Wm. Allison.
Germany. Jacob Klunk, Jacob Pitzer.
Latimore. George I. Deardorff.
Freedom. Robert S. Lott, Wm. M. Bigheny, Peter Cook.
Tyrone. Washington Brenizer, Charles Yeatts, Jacob Mann.
Highland. J. Scott Wilson.
Liberty. David A. Biker.

Second Week.

Gettysburg. Wm. Guinn, David Ziegler, Wm. C. Stallenith, Jacob Troxel, Henry Anglebaugh.
Reading. Howard Dicks, Jacob Wehler, Leonard Hayhaugh, Robert M. Dicks, John Dicks.
Hamiltonban. Jacob Culbertson.
Butler. Solomon Widmer, Samuel Hewitt, Abraham Pitzer, Wesley Billik.
Berwick twp. Nathaniel Miller.
Straban. George Thomas.
Cumberland. Daniel Fleck.
Franklin. William Chamberlin, John Cover, Samuel Swope, Francis Will, George Bushey, Moses Ruffensperger.
Oxford. Wm. S. Jenkins, J. George Kouch.
Mountjoy. Jesse Spangler, Elijah Rekenrode.
Germany. Edward Bixler.
Berwick twp. Wm Bittinger.
Tyrone. Martin Spangler, George Guise.
Latimore. John Isaac.
Highland. J. J. Kerr.
Huntington. Wm. T. Brandon.
Conewago. Wm. Myers, Jeremiah Ashbaugh.
Menallen. Luther Cashman, B. F. Rice.
Littlestown. John F. McSherry, Henry Dysart.
Mountpleasant. Edward S. Kelly, Daniel Kohler, Nathaniel Hagerman.
Union. Daniel Wehler, Jacob H. Gebrecht.
Hamilton. John C. Hildebrand, Isaac J. Baker.
Jan. 8—3t

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of FRANCES FURNEY, deceased, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB FURNEY, Executor.
Jan. 8—6t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of ROSANNA MONFORT, deceased, late of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA A. MONFORT, Adm'x.
Jan. 8—6t

THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION ARE INVITED TO VISIT

WANAMAKER & BROWN, AND SEE

The Largest Clothing House IN PHILADELPHIA.

NOTE—The cost of a ticket to and from the City can be recovered in purchasing MEN'S or BOYS' CLOTHING at this thoroughly RELIABLE House.

☞Their Advertising Card is as follows:

$2 TO $60 WANAMAKER & BROWN—MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING—Garments ranging at every price, cut in every style, ready made or made to order. S.E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

$7 TO $25 FALL & WINTER OVERCOATS.—Melton, Silk Mixed, Fancy Cassimere, Chinchilla, Beavers, &c., largest variety in the city. OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

$6 TO $45 BUSINESS SUITS, BOTH Foreign and Domestic Goods, excellent styles. S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets, OAK HALL, WANAMAKER & BROWN.

$20 TO $60 DRESS SUITS OF ALL the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. WANAMAKER & BROWN, SIXTH & MARKET Streets.

$4 TO $20 BOYS' SUITS FOR SCHOOL Home and Dress—newest styles and best class goods. WANAMAKER & BROWN, LARGE CLOTHING HOUSE, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

$7 TO $25 BOYS' and YOUTHS' CHESTERFIELDS in great variety. WANAMAKER & BROWN, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

$2 TO $3.50 SHIRTS, UNDERCLOTHING AGENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every kind, at small advance on cost. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Nov. 20—1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR

SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

A WORK descriptive of the VIRTUES, and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES AND CRIMES of New York City.

If you wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are blackmailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Hells and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies Originate and how the Bubbles burst, read this work. It contains over 50 fine Engravings, tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

ONLY $2.50 PER COPY.

☞Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. [Dec. 22—4t

HUNTER'S GUIDE AND TRAPPER'S COMPANION.—How to hunt and t ap all animals, to tan furs, make traps, boots, &c. Worth $10 to any farmer or boy. Sent by mail, "postpaid." Well printed and bound. 64 pages. Only 25 cents; 6 for $1. Address D. HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

LICENSE.—The following applications to keep Taverns and Restaurant, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions *to be held on the fourth Monday of January, 1869:*

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Surplus Fund,	4,200 00
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Conewago. Wm. Myers, Jeremiah Ashbaugh.
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Littlestown. John F. McSherry, Henry Dysart.
Mountpleasant. Edward S. Kelly, Daniel Kohler, Nathaniel Hagerman.
Union. Daniel Wehler, Jacob H. Gebrecht.
Hamilton. John C. Hildebrand, Isaac J. Baker.
Jan. 8—3t

New Advertisements.

THE SUCCESS OF OUR ONE DOLLAR SALE HAS CAUSED SUCH A COMPLETE

REVOLUTION IN TRADE.

That in order to supply the demand occasioned by our constantly increasing PATRONAGE WE HAVE RECENTLY MADE IMPORTATIONS FOR THE FALL TRADE, DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

AMOUNTING TO NEARLY $500,000,

So that we are prepared to sell every description of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, WATCHES, ALBUMS, JEWELRY, &c., *OF BETTER QUALITY THAN ANY OTHER CONCERN IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE UNIFORM PRICE OF*

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

With privilege of exchange from a large variety of useful articles, not one of which could be bought for TWICE THE AMOUNT

In any other way.

☞The best of Boston and New York references give as to the reliability of our House, and that our business is conducted in the fairest and most legitimate manner possible, and that we give greater value for our money than can be obtained in any other way.

ALL GOODS DAMAGED OR BROKEN IN TRANSPORTATION REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE.

☞Checks describing articles sold sent to agents in Clubs at rates mentioned below. We guarantee to every article at cost less than if bought at any Boston or New York Wholesale House.

OUR COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS

Exceed those of every other establishment of the kind—proof of this can be found in comparing our premiums with those of others. OUR CLUBS ON THE SAME SCALE, in addition to which we claim to give better goods of the same character.

We will send to Agents Free of Charge,

FOR A CLUB OF 20 AND UPWARDS the following articles: 1 doz. good Home Shirt Fronts. 1 set solid Gold Studs. All Wool Cassimere for Pants. 1 pair Gents' Kid Gloves. 1 pair Gents' Merino Drawers. 1 elegant Balmoral Skirt. 20 yards brown or bleached Sheeting, good quality, yard wide. 1 elegant 160-Picture Morocco-bound Photo. Album. 1 dozen large Stereoscope and 12 Foreign Views. Silver plated Table Spoons. 1 pair Gents' Congress Boots. 1 elegant Silk Pen, with Ivory or Sandalwood Frame, finished edge and swaged. 1 Steel Carving Knife and Fork, very best quality, ivory balanced handle. 1 handsome Colored and lined Parasol. 20 yds. good Print. 1 very fine Damask Table Cover. 1 pr. best quality Ladies' Serge Congress Boots. 1 doz. fine Linen Towels. 12 yds. Rogers' best Silver Dessert Knives. 12 Ladies' large real Morocco Traveling Bag. 1 fancy dress pattern. 12 doz. elegant silver plated Napkin Rings. 1 doz. Ladies' fine Linen Cotton Stockings. 1 pair Gents' heavy chased solid Gold Ring. 1 pr Ladies' high cut Pebble Buttoned Boots. 1 elegant Delaine Dress Pattern. 1 violin and Bow, in box complete. 1 set Jewelry, pin, ear drops and sleeve buttons.

FOR A CLUB OF 50 AND FIVE DOLLARS—1 black or colored Alpaca Dress Pattern. 1 set Lace Curtains. 1 pr. all Wool Blankets. Engraved silver plated 6 bottle Revolving Castor. 1 beautiful writing desk. 1 solid Gold Scarf Pin. 25½ yds. very fine Bleached or Brown Sheeting. 1 set. 12 very balanced handle Knives with silver plated Forks. 1 Gents' Satin Parasol, heavily beaded and lined with silk. 1 pr. genuine Calf Boots. 20 yds. good Print. 10 yds. good brown or bleached Sheeting, yard wide, or 40 yds 25½ wide. 1 elegant Rosewood Guitar, elegant Morocco Traveling Bag. 1 square shawl. 1 elegant plain Norwich Poplin Dress Pattern. 12½ yds double width cloth for ladies' Cloak. 1 beautiful silver plated Tea Pot. 3 yds. double width water-proof Cloth for Cloak.

FOR A CLUB OF 100 AND TEN DOLLARS—1 rich Merino or Thibet Dress Pattern. 1 pair fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match. 1 pair genuine French Calf Boots. 1 heavy silver plated engraved Ice Pitcher. Very fine all Wool Cloth for Ladies' Cloak. 1 very best quality brown or bleached Sheeting. 7½ yds. fine Cassimere for suit. 1 elegant Poplin Dress pattern. 1 elegant Paris de Barege Dress pattern. 1 beautiful English Barege Shawl. 1 set Ivory balance handle Knives and Forks. 1 ladies' or gents' Silver Hunting-case Watch. 1 silver plated Portable Sewing Machine. Splendid Family Bible, steel engravings, with record and 300 photograph pages. 25 yds. good tramp Carpeting good colors. 1 pair good Bl

The Wine and Gentleman.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

GOVERNOR STUART, THE PAINTER.

Once Stuart was dining with Governeur Morris, after that gentleman's return from Portugal. There was a large party of handsome women and fashionable men, who occupied high positions in Church or State, and carried their honors bravely. The conversation was chiefly about wines, and especially port wine and vintages; their best maintaining, as well he might, that in this country we never saw any real port wine; and, among other pleasant things, he averred that more port wine, or what passed for port wine, was drank in London than was ever made in Portugal; that even there the genuine article was never to be had for love or money, except under peculiar circumstances,—even the "old port" of the London docks being, at best, but a decoction of logwood and elder-berries or grape-cuttings; and that, in fact, the real Simon Pure was so utterly unlike what passes for port wine here and elsewhere, that our best judges would call it insipid, having neither body nor soul. Nevertheless, he had managed while in Portugal to make an arrangement whereby he could obtain a quarter-pipe now and then for himself or a friend as a special favor, the government itself being afraid to allow the exportation of unadulterated wines, lest they should injure the sale of the rest.

"And now," said he, "to show you all how you have been abused in this matter, I must beg of you to try a glass of what I call port wine,—old port. Here George," (to a waiter behind his chair), "bring us up,—let me see,"—and here he glanced up and down the long table, as if counting noses,—"bring us up three bottles, not more,—I cannot afford more, till my stock is replenished,—of the vintage I have been telling you of,—and give us clean glasses."

The waiter soon appeared with just three bottles, fat and chunky, and covered with dust and cobwebs. The clean glasses were rather undersized, it must be acknowledged; but they were filled, and held up to the light, and looked through, and then there was a deal of talk about the aroma,—the bouquet,—and what they called the body, as if it were condensed sunshine, flashing through a live grapery. Stuart was just raising the glass to his lips, when he caught a whiff of the aroma, and set it down, without tasting it, and without being observed. The talk went on. The ladies began to chirp and chatter like sparrows on the house-tops,—I give Stuart's language, not my own,—and the sparkle of their eyes, and the uncommon freshness of their lips, by the time they had managed the second glass, only served to strengthen his convictions.

At last, after collecting the suffrages, which were not only unanimous but enthusiastic, the host turned to Stuart, and, seeing a full glass before him, asked what he had to say for himself, and whether he had ever met with such old port in his life before. "Never!" said Stuart; and then the host nodded and smiled, and looked about with a triumphant air, as much as to say, What did I tell you? "Never!" but still there was something in the look or tone of his guest which puzzled Mr. Morris, and seemed to call for explanation. "Come, come, Stuart!" said he, "none of your tricks upon travellers. We want your honest opinion, for we all know you are the best judge of wines to be found on this side of the water; and therefore I ask you once more, in all seriousness, if you ever drank such old port in all your life, either at home or abroad, upon your honor, now?"

"*Never*," said Stuart,—"never!" And then there was a dead silence, and the host himself began to look uneasy, not knowing how to understand what he believed to be one of Stuart's jokes; and then Stuart added in his own peculiar way: "You must excuse me, my friend, and you ladies and gentlemen; but I assure you that what you have all been taking for old port wine is not wine at all."

"Not wine at all," exclaimed Morris, almost jumping out of his chair,—"why, what the—plague—is it then?"

"I should call it,—excuse me,"—taking a sniff, as he passed it back and forth before his nose,—"I should call it *cherry bounce!*"

For a moment the host appeared thunderstruck, well nigh speechless with amazement; but then, as if suddenly recollecting himself, his countenance underwent a change, and calling the waiter, he said, "George, you scoundrel!" in a sort of stage whisper, that could be heard all over the room,—"George, tell me where you found these bottles." The poor fellow trembled and shook; but after a few words of explanation, Morris threw himself back in his chair, and laughed and laughed until it seemed as if he would never stop; and it turned out that this port wine, so carefully selected by him in Oporto, and sent home years before," as he thought, was indeed nothing but cherry bounce, which had been put up and set aside for family use on special occasions long before he went abroad, till it was entirely forgotten.

LIME.—There are said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of wheat, nine pounds in fifty bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tuns of rye grass, one hundred and twenty-six pounds in two tons of clover, one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tuns of turnips and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tuns of potatoes. Some soils conta in an abundance of lime for a thousand years, other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

THE buckwheat cake and sausage season is fairly inaugurated. The former constitutes a capital breakfast, providing the dose is not too often repeated. A persistent diet of buckwheat brings about cutaneous eruptions and a style of itching only relieved by exhausting counter irritation. Up in Berks county, where the cereal constitutes the diet of a family from November to March, every child in the family has a tree somewhere near the house against which to scrub his back.

GOOD HAMS.—After hams have been smoked, take them down and thoroughly rub the flesh part with molasses, then immediately apply ground or powdered pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up again to dry. Hams treated in this manner keep perfectly sweet for two or three years. This must be done before the fly deposits the egg, for after that is done nothing will stop their ravages.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORT FROM ARKANSAS.—LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 23.—Refugees from the counties afflicted with the militia continue to flock to this city. They confirm the reports of the outrages. The report that Gen. Grant has sent officers to investigate the outrages is received with rejoicing.

"SHALL we take a bus up Broadway? said a young New Yorker, who was showing his country cousin about town. "Oh dear, no," said the alarmed girl, "I wouldn't do that in the street."

BEAUTIFUL was the reply of a venerable man to the question whether he was still in the land of the living—"No, but I am almost there."

GEORGE PEABODY has given $600,000 additional to the poor of London—making his total gift $1,750,000!

THE new English Parliament is chiefly composed of middle-aged politicians.

HOWE MACHINES!

THE LATEST IMPROVED AND GENUINE

Howe Sewing Machines,

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Machines delivered in all parts of the county.

The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with their machines, on account of the popularity of the genuine Howe.—Remember that there are

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IMBEDDED ON THE MACHINE.

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Only Agents for Adams county.

Aug. 7, 1868.—tf

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LATEST IMPROVED

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Family Sewing Machine,

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Dec. 4.—3m

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LOCK STITCH

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The Cheapest Good Machine in the World.

A liberal Cash Premium is offered for each local Agent. These agents are appointed with great facility an satisfaction.

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July 10, '68.—3m New York.

THE AMERICAN

BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE CO.,

Is directing attention to their CELEBRATED COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE & SEWING MACHINE, beg leave to refer to its wonderful popularity as conclusive proof of its great merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD *during the last seven months* of this year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing-machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And Intrinsically the Cheapest.

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lockstitch, and the Overseaming and Button hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It accomplishes in every best manner every variety of Sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Gathering, Tucking, Stitching, Braiding and Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet Holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Salesrooms of the Company.

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Instructions given on the Machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchasers.

AGENTS WANTED.

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W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

D. W. ROBISON, *Agent,*
Gettysburg, Pa.

May 27.—tf

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TYSON'S OLD STAND.

Oct. 9.—tf

ALL KINDS OF SHAWLS, Cassimeres, Alpaca Linings, New Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' Cloaks, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, Cuffs, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Crinolines, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Fixtures, Trimmings, Cords and Tassels, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Stoves, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Putty, Window Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lumber, Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Feed, Grain, Produce, Cash, Notes, Accounts, Bonds, Mortgages, Judgments, Real Estate, Personal Property, Stocks, Bonds, Specie, Currency, Gold, Silver, Copper, Nickel, Iron, Steel, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Brass, Pewter, Aluminum, Platina, Quicksilver, Antimony, Bismuth, Arsenic, Manganese, Chromium, Uranium, Cobalt, Tungsten, Molybdenum, Columbium, Titanium, Cerium, Lanthanum, Didymium, Yttrium, Terbium, Erbium, Glucinum, Zirconium, Thorium, Silicium, Aluminum, Magnesium, Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Lithium, Sodium, Potassium, Rubidium, Caesium, Ammonium, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Iodine, Bromine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Selenium, Phosphorus, Carbon, Boron, Silicon, Hydrochloric Acid, Nitric Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Boracic Acid, Carbonic Acid, Chromic Acid, Arsenic Acid, Molybdic Acid, Tungstic Acid, Columbic Acid, Titanic Acid, Silicic Acid, Hydrofluoric Acid, Hydrosulphuric Acid, Hydrocyanic Acid, Sulphurous Acid, Nitrous Acid, Hyponitrous Acid, Chlorous Acid, Hypochlorous Acid, Iodous Acid, Hypoiodous Acid, Bromous Acid, Hypobromous Acid, Fluorous Acid, Hypofluorous Acid, Phosphorous Acid, Hypophosphorous Acid, Carbonous Acid, Hypocarbonous Acid, Boracous Acid, Hypoboracous Acid, Chromous Acid, Hypochromous Acid, Arsenous Acid, Hypoarsenous Acid, Molybdous Acid, Hypomolybdous Acid, Tungstous Acid, Hypotungstous Acid, Columbous Acid, Hypocolumbous Acid, Titanous Acid, Hypotitanous Acid, Silicous Acid, Hyposilicous Acid, Hydrofluorous Acid, Hydrosulphurous Acid, Hydrocyanous